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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A. Washington, D.C. SS-289 December 29, 1966

Near-Bumper Crop Produced in 1966

Crop production in 1966 tied 1963 as the second highest of record, despite some damage from subfreezing temperatures, lack of moisture at times, and unusually high temperatures in early summer. Several major fall maturing crops registered record or near-record yields per acre because shower activity picked up early in August and temperatures cooled. Most northern States enjoyed growing seasons because freezing temperatures held off until late crops matured. The "all crop" production index of 112 for 1966 (1957-59 = 100) is 4 points (3 percent) below last year but equals 1963's runnerup performance.

Crop Yields Lower

Crop yields per acre in 1966 were generally good but fell short of last year's record-high levels. Among the major crops setting record yields were soybeans, rice, sorghum, and peanuts. The all hay yield equaled the 1965 record. Corn, all wheat, oats, barley, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes had lower yields. The composite index of "yield per acre" covering 28 major crops declined to 121 for 1966.

Feed Grain Production Down Slightly

Production of the 4 feed grains in 1966 totaled 157.2 million tons, slightly less than the 157.4 million in 1965 but 8 percent above average. Feed grain acreage harvested was 2 percent more than last year. Increases in corn and barley more than offset declines in oats and sorghum. Yield per acre of sorghum was the highest on record and corn the second highest. Yields of oats and barley were well below a year earlier. The composite feed grain yield of 1.61 tons per acre was 2 percent less than last year but 19 percent above average.

Food Grain Output Up Slightly

Combined food grain production (wheat, rye, and rice) was 44.4 million tons in 1966, slightly above the 44.2 million last year and 9 percent above average. Harvested acreage was up somewhat from a year earlier due to increases in wheat and rice. Production of winter wheat, the major food grain, was 4 percent above a year earlier. But, a decline of 9 percent in Durum and 17 percent in other spring wheat pulled the all wheat total 0.4 percent below 1965.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Item	Unit	Jan.-Oct. 1965	Jan.-Oct. 1966
Dairy Production		Millions	
Milk	pounds	[1] 115,505	111,909
Evaporated whole milk	"	1,461.5	1,513.6
Dry Nonfat milk solids (for human food)	"	1,757.1	1,371.9
Butter, creamery	"	1,154.2	941.0
Cheese, American	"	1,013.4	1,050.1
Ice Cream	gallons	650.4	650.9
Poultry Production			
Eggs	--	[1] 59,185	58,961
Federally inspected slaughter [2]			
Chickens	pounds	4,711.0	5,063.8
Turkeys	"	902.5	1,029.0
Poultry used for further processing	"	601.6	711.6
Liquid egg	"	565.6	526.3
Dried egg (egg solids)	"	43.7	43.0
Frozen egg	"	335.8	305.3
Meat Production (dressed weight) [3]			
Beef	"	15,169	16,175
Veal	"	781	726
Pork	"	8,939	8,925
Lamb and mutton	"	536	538
Total red meat	"	25,425	26,364

[1] Jan.-Nov. [2] Ready-to-cook. [3] Commercial; excludes farm slaughter.

See SAM STAT Highlights Pages 2-3

Prices of Farm Products

Commodity	Average Prices Received by Farmers		Parity prices based on data for Nov. 1966
	October 1966	November 1966	
Basic commodities:			
Cotton, Amer. upland (lb.) ct.	22.45	21.89	43.10
Wheat (bu.) dol.	1.59	1.60	2.61
Rice (cwt.) dol.	4.92	5.00	6.91
Corn (bu.) dol.	1.29	1.26	1.60
Peanuts (lb.) ct.	11.2	11.2	14.9
Designated nonbasic commodities:			
Milkfat in cream (lb.) ct.	70.6	[2] 68.9	83.9
Milk, wholesale (cwt.) dol.	[3] 5.40	[3] 5.39	5.83
Wool (lb.) ct.	48.5	47.7	86.3
Other nonbasic commodities:			
Barley (bu.) dol.	1.06	1.06	1.30
Cottonseed (ton) dol.	65.90	65.60	65.70
Flaxseed (bu.) dol.	2.90	2.90	4.01
Hay, baled (ton) dol.	24.10	24.50	[1] --
Oats (bu.) dol.	.657	.663	.876
Potatoes (cwt.) dol.	1.92	2.06	2.84
Rye (bu.) dol.	1.06	1.04	1.42
Sorghum, grain (cwt.) dol.	1.77	1.81	2.56
Soybeans (bu.) dol.	2.78	2.80	3.22
Sweetpotatoes (cwt.) dol.	4.31	4.79	6.50
Oranges, on tree (box) dol.	2.87	1.65	3.61
Apples, for fresh use (bu.) dol.	2.73	2.53	3.34
Beef cattle (cwt.) dol.	21.90	20.90	27.40
Calves (cwt.) dol.	25.70	25.20	31.30
Hogs (cwt.) dol.	21.20	19.20	23.00
Lambs (cwt.) dol.	22.30	21.60	27.20
Chickens, all (lb.) ct.	12.8	13.0	21.9
Eggs (dozen) ct.	41.1	41.6	49.2

[1] Unpublished [2] Preliminary [3] Does not include incentive payment

A 10-percent increase in acreage and a record-high yield pushed rice production 12 percent above 1965. Acreage of rye harvested was down 13 percent and, with a slightly lower yield per acre, total production was 16 percent below 1965.

Oilseed Production up Slightly

A record soybean crop and a slight increase in peanuts more than offset sharp reductions in cottonseed and flaxseed. Total production of oilseeds in 1966 was 33.8 million tons compared with 33.7 million tons in 1965.

The record soybean production resulted from both a record yield per acre and acreage harvested for beans. Peanut acreage harvested and yield per acre were up only slightly from 1965 and production was 2 percent greater. The sharp drop in cottonseed from 6.1 million tons in 1965 to 4.0 million tons resulted primarily from 30 percent fewer acres harvested, although lint yield per acre was also down by 8 percent. Production of flaxseed was off one-third as yield per acre was down sharply.

Statistical Series of Interest to Agriculture

Item	1965		1966		
	Nov.	Year Average	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Millions of persons				
Nonfarm employment, (civilian)[1]	68.7	67.6	69.9	70.4	71.0
Farm employment	5.1	5.6	6.1	5.9	4.9
Family	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.8
Hired	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1
	Index number (1957-59 = 100)				
Industrial production[2]	146	143	158	159	158
Total personal income payments[3]	151	146	162	163	164
Weekly factory earnings[4]	142	136	157	157	156
Average earnings of factory workers, per worker[4]	130	128	135	135	135
Wholesale prices, all commodities[4]	104	102	107	106	106
Farm commodities	100	98	109	104	102
Food, processed	108	105	114	112	111
Consumer price index[4]	111	110	114	114	--
Food	110	109	116	116	--
	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)				
Prices received by farmers	249	248	270	266	259
Crops	219	232	236	233	230
Food grains	167	164	198	188	189
Feed grains and hay	156	173	190	184	183
Cotton	245	245	179	190	185
Tobacco	550	513	571	563	540
Oil bearing crops	246	265	305	293	294
Fruit	211	236	255	274	232
Commercial vegetables	259	261	270	259	295
Livestock and products	275	261	299	294	284
Meat animals	332	319	354	343	323
Dairy products	282	261	318	328	325
Poultry and eggs	155	145	168	160	163
Prices paid by farmers					
All commodities	289	288	301	300	300
Used in living	307	306	318	318	318
Used in production	276	276	289	287	286
Commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index)	322	321	337	337	337
Farm wage rates, seasonally adjusted	746	728	786	812	812
Parity ratio (prices received to parity index)	77	77	80	79	77

[1] Bureau of the Census. [2] Federal Reserve Board. [3] Department of Commerce. [4] Bureau of Labor Statistics - omitted if unavailable at press time.

SAM STAT SAYS *"Let's Keep Informed"*

DAIRY DETAILS

Increased Output Per "Bossie"

Why buy a cow when milk is so plentiful?...is still a good adage for U.S. consumers, despite declining milk production this past year...some 2.9 percent below 1965.

A big part of the story of American agricultural efficiency in the past 2 decades has been increased output of milk per cow. Although the number of cows has declined every year since 1953--from 21.7 million to about 14.6 million in 1966--output per cow has gained an average 212 pounds per year for the same period. Thus, total output has held fairly stable.

Why Lower Production?

This past year, however, total output dropped sharply. This production decline--largest since 1948--was due to an unusual combination of circumstances: A record 6 percent drop in cow numbers resulted from rising beef cattle prices. This encouraged dairy farmers to cull herds more closely. Labor-hungry industry, strained by nearly full U.S. employment offered attractive off-farm employment for dairymen. In the Northeast several years of drought discouraged dairymen; and across most of the Nation, dairy income was not keeping pace with income in other parts of the economy. Other farming and jobs in nearby towns beckoned the harried, chore-ridden dairymen--both operators and hired hands. In America's Dairyland, the Midwest, feed conditions in fall and winter, 1965-66, were poor--production per cow gained over the previous year, but far below the usual rate.

However, a more favorable milk-beef price ratio since May 1966 is expected to encourage less cow culling in the year ahead, and total output is likely to recover.

Dovetailing Dairy Products

About half of the milk marketed is used for higher-value bottled products. In 1966, about 49 percent of marketings went into fluid products. That tops 1965's 47 percent and the previous year's 46 percent. With declining production, a bigger share of the output was drawn toward the higher-value fluid market, which also witnessed some growth in sales volume last year--an echo of population growth.

Accordingly, much less milk was churned for butter or converted to nonfat dry milk in 1966. Total milk equivalent used in butter is estimated down some 4 billion pounds in 1966, more than accounting for the total decline in milk production. The 1966 declines amounted to about 14 percent for butter and 20 percent for nonfat dry milk.

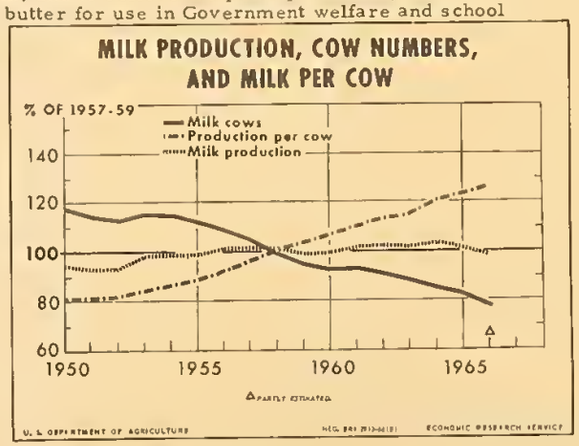
But the volume of milk used for other dairy products was on the rise: American cheese production rose about 7 percent; evaporated and condensed milks, 4 percent. Frozen dessert production also was up but accounted for a smaller share of marketed milk, because more butterfat mixtures were imported for use in frozen desserts.

Government's Milk Bar

Surplus milk in the past has been a problem, and to relieve the price pressures, the Government has bought dairy products such as cheese and butter for use in Government welfare and school lunch programs, and in foreign aid. In 1965 these programs took about 7 billion pounds (milk equivalent). But this year only 4 billion pounds.

Milk Crosses the Water

U.S. Dairy exports declined sharply in 1966 because there was less at hand. Exports of dairy products are expected to continue at low levels in 1967, mainly because the expected rise in U.S. production will be used domestically by an increasing population. U.S. imports of dairy products for 1966 were expected to nearly triple the 1965 level of 900,000 pounds (milk equivalent). Because of large world supplies, and favorable U.S. prices in relation to subsidized export prices from major dairy exporting countries, further gains in U.S. dairy imports are likely in 1967.



Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Farm-Retail Spread and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-Food Products

Year and Month	Retail Cost[1]	Farm Value[2]	Farm-Retail Spread	Farmer's Share
1965 Average	$1,042	$409	$633	39 %
1966 August	1,121	460	661	41
1966 September	1,117	453	664	41
1966 October	1,114	435	679	39

[1] Retail costs of aver. quantities per family and per single person bought (1960-61) by wage and clerical workers, based on Bur. Labor Statis. figures. [2] Farmers' receipts.

Cash Receipts[1] from Farm Marketings, by States, January - October

State	Livestock and Products		Crops[2]		Total[2]	
	Millions of dollars					
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
NORTH ATLANTIC						
Maine	110.8	122.1	138.8	87.7	249.5	209.8
New Hampshire	34.0	38.0	9.3	9.7	43.4	47.8
Vermont	94.4	104.5	12.2	12.2	106.7	116.8
Massachusetts	75.3	81.1	56.6	60.9	131.9	142.0
Rhode Island	9.4	10.2	7.4	8.2	16.8	18.4
Connecticut	73.7	81.0	48.8	50.0	122.5	131.0
New York	525.9	587.8	249.2	256.6	775.1	844.4
New Jersey	101.3	110.0	127.8	124.7	229.1	234.7
Pennsylvania	493.8	545.7	190.2	202.6	684.0	748.4
NORTH CENTRAL						
Ohio	546.1	629.7	358.1	472.3	904.2	1,102.0
Indiana	611.8	700.7	437.2	524.3	1,049.0	1,224.9
Illinois	1,010.2	1,164.3	945.1	1,258.6	1,955.2	2,422.9
Michigan	350.8	399.2	301.1	331.3	651.9	730.5
Wisconsin	882.6	1,042.9	151.8	159.6	1,034.4	1,202.4
Minnesota	924.7	1,086.8	380.0	416.5	1,304.7	1,503.2
Iowa	1,812.8	2,089.4	555.7	738.8	2,368.5	2,828.2
Missouri	657.8	759.8	323.6	358.8	981.4	1,118.6
North Dakota	185.7	222.0	355.5	384.1	541.2	606.2
South Dakota	476.8	564.2	135.8	159.1	612.6	723.3
Nebraska	798.2	937.0	284.2	413.2	1,082.4	1,350.2
Kansas	593.8	720.5	421.7	473.1	1,015.4	1,193.6
SOUTHERN						
Delaware	73.7	82.5	33.7	32.0	107.4	114.5
Maryland	177.6	202.6	96.3	90.6	273.9	293.2
Virginia	219.7	246.6	166.4	167.3	386.1	414.0
West Virginia	67.3	76.0	17.9	16.3	85.2	92.2
North Carolina	335.4	389.0	637.7	593.1	973.1	982.1
South Carolina	98.9	112.0	233.9	212.3	332.7	324.3
Georgia	430.9	506.6	356.1	322.3	787.0	828.9
Florida	195.4	242.2	622.6	628.8	818.0	871.0
Kentucky	305.8	365.1	121.4	149.9	427.1	515.1
Tennessee	264.2	312.1	172.1	131.7	436.3	443.8
Alabama	334.9	394.0	185.6	128.9	520.5	523.0
Mississippi	276.2	329.3	293.6	201.2	569.8	530.5
Arkansas	300.8	356.4	316.2	291.7	617.0	648.1
Louisiana	148.7	178.4	183.2	201.4	332.0	379.9
Oklahoma	365.8	441.5	230.8	236.2	596.6	677.7
Texas	929.6	1,152.4	920.5	975.4	1,850.1	2,127.8
WESTERN						
Montana	172.5	202.6	138.3	166.4	310.8	369.0
Idaho	173.1	201.8	212.4	189.7	385.5	391.5
Wyoming	118.0	137.2	14.2	18.2	132.2	155.4
Colorado	442.5	507.2	136.9	166.4	579.4	673.6
New Mexico	133.0	163.6	55.8	55.9	188.8	219.5
Arizona	176.4	209.6	190.7	183.2	367.1	392.8
Utah	102.0	118.7	25.7	26.6	127.7	145.3
Nevada	31.5	38.7	6.2	6.7	37.7	45.4
Washington	201.7	235.1	310.1	362.3	511.8	597.4
Oregon	154.8	180.7	218.5	231.0	373.3	411.7
California	1,179.7	1,328.2	1,744.0	1,806.6	2,923.8	3,134.7
UNITED STATES	17,779.8	20,707.2	13,131.1	14,094.4	30,910.9	34,801.6

[1] Preliminary estimates as of the first of the current month. Revised estimates by months are to be released in the Farm Income Situation, published in February, April, July and November. Revised year earlier data are released in the Statistical Summary, July. [2] Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemption during the period. Details may not add due to rounding.

Cash Receipts From Farming and Index of Volume of Farm Marketings, United States[1]

Item	January-October 1965	January-October 1966	November 1966
CASH RECEIPTS	Millions of dollars		
Total marketings and CCC loans[2]	30,911	34,801	4,900
Livestock and products	17,780	20,707	2,200
Meat animals	10,447	12,493	
Dairy products	4,213	4,629	
Poultry and eggs	2,842	3,299	
Other	278	286	
Crops	13,131	14,094	2,700
Food grains	1,783	2,174	
Feed crops	2,657	3,030	
Cotton (lint and seed)	1,306	927	
Oil-bearing crops	1,715	2,298	
Tobacco	823	828	
Vegetables	2,317	2,181	
Fruits and tree nuts	1,315	1,364	
Other	1,213	1,291	
Government payments	2,315	3,121	
Grand total	33,226	37,922	
VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS:	1957-59 100		
All commodities	112	115	177
Livestock and products	117	120	130
Crops	107	109	240

[1] Preliminary estimates as of the first of the current month. Revised estimates by months are to be released in the Farm Income Situation, published in February, April, July and November. Revised year earlier data are released in the Statistical Summary, July. [2] Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemption during the period. Details may not add due to rounding.

Less Hay, More Silage in 1966

Production of all kinds of hay totaled 121 million tons in 1966--4 percent less than 1965, but 2 percent above average. Production estimates include hay cut on diverted acreage where permitted under Government programs.

Annual Tobacco Production Slips

Production of tobacco totaled 1,847 million pounds, 0.4 percent less than in 1965 and 15 percent below average. Harvested acreage was the smallest since 1891, but only slightly below a year earlier. The yield per acre of all tobacco of 1,894 pounds was 4 pounds per acre less than a year earlier but 12 pounds above average.

Production Indexes: Total farm, livestock, crops, output; related indexes, United States[1]

Item (1957-59 = 100)	1953-55	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966[2]
Farm output	94	112	112	115	113
All livestock and livestock products[3]	96	111	113	111	111
Meat animals	98	114	116	110	111
Dairy products	98	103	105	104	101
Poultry and eggs	86	115	118	122	128
All crops[4]	94	112	109	116	112
Feed grains	81	110	97	111	111
Hay and forage	94	105	105	112	110
Food grains	90	102	114	116	118
Vegetables	95	108	103	109	110
Fruits and nuts	99	102	111	118	122
Sugar crops	89	153	156	138	139
Cotton	122	125	124	121	78
Tobacco	125	135	129	107	107
Oil crops	71	128	128	154	165
Cropland used	106	94	94	94	93
Crop production per acre[5]	89	119	116	123	120
Animal units of breeding livestock[6]	103	100	101	101	97
Livestock production per breeding unit[6]	93	111	112	110	114

By Economic Research and Statistical Reporting Services

[1] See "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," SB-233. [2] Based on latest monthly crop report and other SRS releases. [3] Gross livestock production includes minor products not in breakdown.* [4] Gross crop production includes fruits, nuts, and other crops not in breakdown.* [5] Ratio of crop production to cropland used for crops. It is not an index of yield per harvested acre. *(Gross livestock added to gross crop production will not compute farm output.) [6] No horses or mules.

Record 1966 Sugar Crop

Total output of sugarcane for sugar was a record high--10 percent more than in 1965 and 3 percent above the previous record in 1964. Mainland production was the second highest of record and production in Hawaii set a new record for the fourth consecutive year. Sugarbeet tonnage was down 3 percent, due entirely to an acreage reduction. The yield per acre was up 4 percent. Maple sirup production was 17 percent above 1965 and 8 percent above average.

William T. Schanger, Editor

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